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Everniastrum nepalense

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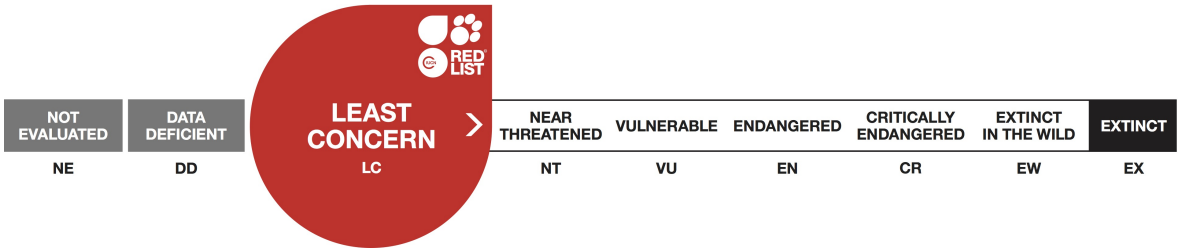

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Fungi	Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	Lecanorales	Parmeliaceae

Taxon Name: *Everniastrum nepalense* (Taylor) Hale ex Sipman

Synonym(s):

- *Hypotrachyna nepalensis* (Taylor) Divakar, Crespo, Sipman, Elix & Lumbsch
- *Parmelia nepalensis* Taylor

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: August 25, 2017

Justification:

Seven lichen species including *this species* were assessed in Nepal. Six lichens are particularly important among the respondents for various uses. Use percentage of *E. nepalense* is 38% by Nepalians (Devkota et al. 2017). Therefore, overexploitation of this species has been observed. The situation in Nepal has only a minor effect on the global population and therefore the global status of this species is LC.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Everniastrum nepalense is restricted to Sub-tropical to Sub-alpine to temperate parts and mountains in Asia.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Bhutan; China; India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal); Nepal; Russian Federation (Central Asian Russia, Kamchatka); Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam

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Population

No documentation of population sizes. However, this species is abundant in Nepal.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Widely distributed in on barks of Sub-tropical to Sub-alpine and mountains of Asia.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

em xmlns="" class="EmphasisTypeItalic" style="font-style: italic; box-sizing: border-box;">em xmlns="" class="EmphasisTypeItalic" style="box-sizing: border-box;">Everniastrum nepalense is an edible lichen. In Nepal the species is used in preparing pickle, soups curry and sausage. *Everniastrum nepalense,* em xmlns="" class="EmphasisTypeItalic" style="box-sizing: border-box; color: rgb(51, 51, 51); font-family: "Open Sans"; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);">Everniastrum cirrhatum and em xmlns="" class="EmphasisTypeItalic" style="box-sizing: border-box; color: rgb(51, 51, 51); font-family: "Open Sans"; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);">Parmotrema cetratum are used byem xmlns="" class="EmphasisTypeItalic" style="box-sizing: border-box; color: rgb(51, 51, 51); font-family: "Open Sans"; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);"> Limbu people in Nepal for preparing sausages (with pig intestine, lichens and pig blood) in a unique way. There is great demand for this lichen from countries such as UK and Thailand since many Nepali people are living abroad. Lichens are also considered as the best gift items (Devkota et al. 2017). In China the species is also considered edible and it is fried or used to make soup. The species is also used as raw material for antibiotics and spice (Wang & Qian, 2012).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

In Nepal where the species is considered VU, the main threat for this species is harvesting widely for trade and ethical uses. The situation in Nepal has a minor effect on the global population.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Since 09 February 2011, the collection of lichens for commercial purposes and lichen trade has been completely banned. Despite the present ban on lichen collection, lichens are collected and traded illegally, with no documentation of population sizes, carrying capacity of forests or species identities,and no application of scientific tools or management. Competition among poor collectors to collect more and more lichen also forces them to cut branches and spend days and nights in the forest to collect lichens. This trend definitely leads to the decline of lichens in the wild due to overexploitation. Property rights of collectors and equitable benefit sharing must be ensured for the sustainable management of lichens. By providing a training to registered collectors on sustainable harvesting practices , regulating the market and creating a healthy relationship between collectors and buyers could minimise the over-exploitation. Over-exploitation of lichens in the Himalaya for household and commercial uses is recognised as a major threat. Over-exploitation will cause a decrease in the local population density. Therefore, steps for lichen conservation should start with the maintenance of forest habitat, forest area and functional connectivity, together with sustainable management. Lichen diversity should be

protected from destruction caused by anthropogenic activities , as habitat loss and fragmentation of natural forest landscapes cause tremendous declines in forest-dwelling lichen populations (Devkota et al. 2017).

Credits

Assessor(s): Devkota, S. & Weerakoon, G.

Reviewer(s): Scheidegger, C.

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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.2. Gathering terrestrial plants -> 5.2.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Negligible declines	Medium impact: 6
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.1. Harvest management
3. Species management -> 3.1. Species management -> 3.1.2. Trade management
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications
5. Law & policy -> 5.1. Legislation -> 5.1.1. International level
5. Law & policy -> 5.1. Legislation -> 5.1.2. National level
5. Law & policy -> 5.2. Policies and regulations
6. Livelihood, economic & other incentives -> 6.1. Linked enterprises & livelihood alternatives
6. Livelihood, economic & other incentives -> 6.2. Substitution
6. Livelihood, economic & other incentives -> 6.3. Market forces

Research Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

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Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.3. Harvest & Trade Management Plan

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 1410
Upper elevation limit (m): 3600
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
Population severely fragmented: Unknown

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The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.